

Thousands of dollars worth of chickens die every year from Cholera. It is more fatal to chickens than all other diseases combined. But the discovery of a remedy that positively cures it has been made, and to be convinced of its efficacy only requires a trial. A 50-cents bottle is enough for one hundred chickens. It is guaranteed. If, after using two thirds of a bottle, the buyer is not thoroughly satisfied with it as a cure for Chicken Cholera, return it to the undersigned and your money will be refunded.

For sale by G. W. Short. Cloverport, Ky.

NEVER FAILS-PLEASANT TO TAKE.

The only Certain and Effectual Cure for Chills and Fever, Intermittent, Remittent, Billous and Malarial Fever, Dumb Ague, Swamp, Fever and all Diseases originating from a Torpid Liver or Malaria.

Perfectly harmless, contains no Arcente or Quinine and can be given to the most delicate person with perfect safety.

As a Tonic for Tired Feeling, Loss of Appetite, Headache. Nervous Depression and ow Spirits originating from Malaria, it stands gione and without a Parallel. PRICE, \$1.00 Per Bottle.

J. C. MENDENHALL & CO., EVANSVILLE, Ind., U.S. A.

SOLD AND WARRA TED BY G.W.SHORT





TERRY M'F'G CO., NASHVILLE, TENN



Chicago & Return ONLY \$7.00.

Via C. H. & D. and MONON ROUTE From Cinciunati, and one cent per mile for the round trip from all stations south of Deshler. Occasion of the PATRI-ARCHS MIEITANT and I. O. O. F. MEET-ING. Tickets on sale August 5th and 6th good returning until August 11, 1890.

Also Excursion Tickets at One Fare for the Round Trip from same points will be on sale August 11, 1890.

For further information address nearest Agent C. H. & D. R. R.

E. O. McCORMICK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent

UGHES TONIC SURE CURE FOR

Chills of Fever For 30 Years a Success. Read this Testimony then

rictors have many letters like these BETTER THAN QUININE. Mr. M. M. Kesterson. Dorsey Co., Ark., says: "I can certify to the fact that Hughes' Tonic is the best chill tonis I ever tried. I consider it better

TRY IT for Yourself.

CURES CHRONIC CASES. Mr. H. W. McDonald, Laurel Hill Miss., writes : "Your Hughes' Tonic for chills and fever has nover failed yet, and I have sold it to a number of chronic cases. It cures them every time."

Ask for Hughes' Tonic and take NoOther PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. SMALL SIZE, 50 CENTS.

ROBINSON - PETTET CO., Louisville, Ky. For Sale by Druggiats,

Notice the label on your paper and e if your time expires this month.

THE LAKE RAIDER.

DARING CONFEDERATE ATTEMPT TO SEIZE THE NORTHERN BORDER.



Erie raid in 1864, but technically the offense for which he suffered was that of acting as a spy. The judge advocate of the court which condemned him de-scribed him as one whom violent pas-sions had shorn of his native elements of manliness, and led him to commit deeds

manliness, and led him to commit deeds which to have even suspected him capable at an earlier stage in his career "would have been a calumny and a crime."

Beall was a young Virginian and had been wounded early in the conflict. As master in the Confederate navy he for some time led a daring life as a "Swamp Ahgel" on the lower Potomac, destroying Union commerce on Chesapeake hav and Union commerce on Chesapeake bay and contiguous waters. While engaged in this work he planned a lake raid, but failed to get his government to sanction the project until 1864, when the northwestern Confederacy movement, of which Jacob Thompson was the head, made it fit in with the necessities of the Canadian conspirators. Thompson and his gang wanted a foothold on Union soil near the northern border. One of their cherished plans was an uprising of the notorious Sons of Liberty at Chicago, during the Democratic national convention in August, 1864. This was a fiasco, and Thompon turned his attention seriously to the lakes. About this time Beall arrived at Sandusky, O., with authority to proceed on his raiding enterprise. Thompson had prepared the way for him by a careful investigation of the lake defenses, through an emissary tocated at Sandusky-Capt. Charles H. Cole, formerly of Morgan's raiders. Cole was supplied with means to entertain and bribe such Union officials as might be of service to the Confederacy, and he finally concluded that the control of the lakes could be secured by the capture of the gunboat Michigan, the sole defender of the waters, and the liberation of the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglass, Chicago, and at Johnson's Island, in Sandusky bay. Thompson gave Cole authority to capture the Michigan, and appointed Beall to aid him. It was arranged between Cole and Beall that the former would remain at Sandusky and co-operate by bribing some of the men on the Michigan, and by preparing the prisoners on Johnson's Island for an outbreak. The Michigan lay off the sland. The date was fixed for the night of Sept. 19, and Beall went to Canada to organize a force, hazarding everything, as will be seen, on the success of his confederate, who at the decisive moment, when Beall's attacking party should arrive off Sandusky, was to make rocket signals from Johnson's Island that the expected

Beall secured the services of Acting Master Bennet G. Burley, of the Confederate navy, a Southern refugee in Canada, he having escaped from Union captivity at Fort Delaware a short time before, and eighteen Confederate soldiers of similar history. The party took passage on the Philo Parsons, a lake steamer running between Detroit and Sandusky. Considera-ble ingenuity was displayed in embarking this force without causing suspicion. Bur-ley went on board at Detroit and secured passage for himself and three friends, who were to join him at Sandwich, Canada. Sandwich was not a stopping place, but the vessel was slowed up alongside the dock and Burley's friends, Beall among them, sprang on board. At Malden, Canada, in a crowd of over twenty passengers, there were sixteen more of the party, two of them carrying an old trunk tied with a rope. Everything went on as usual during the day until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the boat was four miles from the

The captain had gone ashore at a land-ing near Detroit, leaving the boat in charge of the clerk, Ashley. Ashley was standing in front of the office on the main deck, and without a moment's warning was confronted by three men with drawn revolvers, who threatened to shoot him if he offered resistance. Simultaneously Burley, followed by a number of men, approached from the forward part of the boat, leveled a revolver at Ashley and said: "Get into that cabin (ladies' cabin) or you are a dead man." Ashley complied, and two men with revolvers took their stations at the door as guards. Then the old trunk, which lay on the deck in plain view, was opened and Burley's men armed themselves from its contents with revolvers and hatchets. Burley commanded the lower deck. Meanwhile Beall, who had been in conversation with the mate at the wheel drew a revolver on that officer and said "I take possession of this boat in the name of the Confederate States."



"I TAKE POSSESSION OF THIS BOAT."

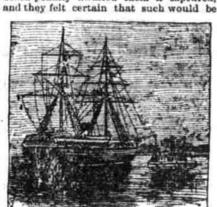
Under Beall's direction the vessel was out about and headed for Middle Bass Island, in Ohio waters, ten miles from thore. Here the passengers and regular crew were put on shore. While the Philo Parsons was lying at the dock a small passenger steamer, the Island Queen, came alongside and Beall's men immediately boarded and seized her, bringing the passengers, theinding thirty-two unarmed Union soldiers, and crew as prisoners to the Philo Parsons. The boats remained there some time, and finally all of the imprisoned passengers and crews of both vessels were sont ashore and the Philo Parsons, with her Confederate crew, steamed toward Sandusky, the island Queen lashed alongside. It was night, but the moon shone and the hapless passengers saw from their island refuge that the Island Queen was soon sent adrift and the Philo Parsons

disappeared in the shadowy distance. Beall bore his vessel directly for the gunboat Michigan and approached within cannon range. Now for the shore end of the plot. Cole had agreed to invite the officers John Y. Beall the Leader—Scizure of Two
Lake Steamers by Confederates in Diaguise—Plot, Mutiny, Failure and the
Gallows.

[Copyright by American Press Association.] gan, ready to arouse the mass of their comrades and make an outbreak at a given signal, a cannon shot by Beall through the officers' quarters on the island. A preliminary to all of this was to be a rocket signal sent up on shore by one of Cole's aids, as an announcement to Beall that everyas an announcement to Beall that everything was ripe for the finishing blow. This signal failed to appear. The Confederate Readers at the prison were alert, awaiting Beall's announcement by a cannon shot that he had successfully boarded the Michigan. Beall awaited Cole's announcement that the Michigan's crew, which outnumbered his force five to one, had been "fixed" and made comparatively. had been "fixed" and made comparatively helpless for defense. When the hour passed and no signal appeared Beall began to calculate his chances of success as things stood. His vessel was run so close to the gunboat that he could hear voices on board of her. If the plot had been discovered he might expect a hostile demonstration from the Michigan. As the moments passed and no movement was made on the gunboat he decided to risk everything, board her at all hazards and strike for Johnson's Island at a venture. In this crisis an unlooked for event dashed his high resolves suddenly to the ground. The crew of the Philo Parsons met his orders with a mutinous protest against further proceeding. The absence of the shore signals was interpreted by them as a warning that the plot had been discovered. A spokesman of the party brought forward a protest written on the blank side of a bill of lading found on the boat and signed by seventeen out of eighteen of his men. It read:

ON BOARD THE PHILO PARSONS, | Sept. 20, 1864. | We, the undersigned, crew of the boat afore We, the undersigned, crew of the boat afore-said, take pleasure in expressing our admiration of the gentlemanly bearing, skill and courage of Capt. John Y. Beall as a commanding officer and a gentleman, but believing and being well con-vinced that the enemy is already apprised of our approach and is so well prepared that we cannot by any possibility make it a success, and having already captured two boats, we respect-fully decling to prosecute it any further.

fully decline to prosecute it any further Beall argued and pleaded with the men. and in this was supported by Burley and one other, but he was powerless to enforce obedience. The crew insisted that the death penalty awaited them if captured,



WAITING FOR THE SIGNAL

the end of it all. The boat was then run to the Canada shore, abandoned and de-

The scene now changes to Union soil. On the night of the 15th of December, 1864, the engineer on an eastern bound express train on the Erie railroad between Buffalo and Dunkirk saw a railroad rail across the track, in front of his engine, and had time to reverse and strike the obstruction at reduced speed and without severe damage. The next night two policemen at the New York Central depot, Niagara City, arrested two suspicious men who were about to take the cars for Canada. Beall was one of them, and though he made some attempt to deny his identity he was sent to New York city and accused of the lake raid and of the attempt at train wrecking. Ashley, the clerk of the Philo Parsons, and one of the passengers named Weston, and also a confederate in the attempt on the train, identified him and furnished ample

The train wrecking enterprise was doubtless a last resort by Beall to secure funds for the prosecution of his plans on the lake. Five men were engaged in it-Col. Martin and Lieut. Headley, of Morgan's command; Beall, a lad named George S. Anderson, who had seen service in the Confederate army and was a refugee in Canada, and another, unknown. Anderson was a volunteer train raider, and stated in his testimony that the four-Martin, Headley, Beall and himself-rendezvoused at Buffalo some days previous to the at-tempt of Dec. 15. Martin was the chief, and on the night of the 15th the rail was placed before the train by the entire party. The explanations made to Anderson, who seems to have been looked upon by the others as an inno-cent, enthusiastic helper, was that the express car was to be robbed of a large amount of money. The party lay hidden near the track when the train struck, and seeing that the damage was only trifling they hastened to Buffalo and secreted themselves. Subsequently it was arranged to cross Suspension bridge on foot and reach Canada soil and there await a train on the Great Western road for Toronto.

Martin, Headley and the unknown set out alone, but Beall, who was with them at the time, remained behind to hunt up young Anderson, who had somehow strayed from his companions. While the two, Beall having found the lad, were awaiting the train at Niagara City the arrest took

place, purely on suspicion.

Anderson's testimony undoubtedly swore way Beall's life. He was arraigned on two charges, violation of the laws of war and acting as a spy. His defense was that his acts had been justifiable acts of war, and, if confined to his attempt on the gunboat Michigan and the Johnson's Island prison, the plea might have had weight. But every circumstance likely to weigh in is favor, his education, his noble bearing is manly conduct toward the captives on the Philo Parsons and the Island Queen, was lost sight of in the appalling railroad borror that had been planned with such sool deliberation and with no purpose evi-dent other than robbery—robbery at the sucridue of scores and hundreds of innocent

GRORGE L. KILMER A daughter of Gen. Lyon, the Connecticut hero who served in the Mexican and civil wars, and who left all his property to the government to assist in carrying on the latter war, has been found serving as a cook in a graders' camp near Denver, Colo., where her husband, an invalid, was a workman. It is stated also, that the wife of Lincoln's first pri vate secretary, Frank Milton, is a cook on the steamer St. Croix, on a western SOME OF THE CAUSES.

Reasons Why Parmers Do Not and Cannot Make Any Hendway. Everything a farmer has to sell is very low; everything, or at least nearly everything, that the farmer has to buy is comparatively high. Wheat over a large proportion of the region in which it is produced brings the raiser but fifty cents per bushel. The price of grain harvest-ers and self binders, however, remains the same as when wheat was worth \$1 a bushel in the place where it was raised. The same is the case with the plow that turned the furrow, the harrow that pul-verized the soil and the seeder that put in the crop. Everything that is turned off from the farm is very cheap, but everything that is turned out from the factory is dear. The old scale of prices for farm products has all been changed, but the scale of prices for the products of manufactories remains unchanged. Beef, mutton and wool are all low, but posts and wire necessary to fence a pastare cost as much as they ever did. The cost of procuring materials and putting them together so as to afford protection to animals during storms and in winter has not been reduced with all the desline in farm products. The price of cloth is not affected appreciably by the fall in wool. A farmer may get a small price for the hides he has to dispose of, but he pays a high price for the boots, shoes and harness that he is obliged to purchase. Intatoes are cheap, but the bags in which they are put and the wagen that is used for taking them to market cost as much as when potatoes brought twice the money they do at present. It is also noticeable that the rates of transportation and the commission merchant's charges for selling them are as h', h as when potatoes brought \$1 a buchel.

For nerly the price of articles required for food governed the price of almost all other articles. The price of almost everything was governed by that of wheat, as that was regarded as the most important of all products. All this is changed now. Farmers have nothing to do in regulating prices. They take what is offered for their products. They are too numerous and too widely scattered to combine. The price of nearly every article they are obliged to purchase, however, is regulated by associations and combinations formed among nannfacturers

The manufacturas nearly every imortant article co... .ne to limit proluction and keep up prices. They even combine to prevent the establishment of manufactories similar to their own. In many departments of manufacturing there is no competition between different establishments. A uniform scale of prices is adopted, which is rigidly adhered to. In many cases our patent laws and tariff system enable them to establish and perpetuate the most oppressive monopolies. The western farmer learns the price of wheat and pork by reading the market reports of Liverpool, He gets no information about the prices and articles made from iron and steel by consulting the quotations in the papers of Manchester, Sheffield and Birmingham.

These quotations are of no value in this country, except it may be to enable our enterprising manufacturers to double the figures. The producers of articles of food in this country are obliged to compete with the producers of similar products in every part of the world, but our manufacturers, whose goods farmers are obliged to have, have no competition except among themselves. As before stated they generally manage to prevent such competition. With such a ctate of affairs it is no great marvel that farmers are not prosperous.-Mechanicsburg Grange Advocate.

Col. Thomas Hardeman, of Georgia. expresses the belief that the federal election bill may frighten the white farmers of the south away from their programme of alleviating the condition of the agriculturist through political methods.

U. S. Hall, lecturer for the Farmers' and Laborers' Union of Missouri, says the organization has 171,872 members in the state and is rapidly growing.

Queer world! Queer people! Here are men and women by thousands suffering from all sorts of diseases, bearing all manners of pain, spending their all on physicians and "getting no better, but rather worse," when right at hand there's a remedy which says it can help them because it's helped thousands like them. "Another patent-medicine advertisement," you say. Yes-but not of the ordinary sort. The medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and it's different from the ordinary nostrum in this:-

It does what it claims to do, or it costs

you nothing! The way is this: You pay your druggist \$1.00 for a bottle. You read the directions, and you follow them. You get better, or you don't. If you do, you buy another bottle, and perhaps another. If you don't get better, you get your money back. And the queer thing is that so many people are willing to be sick when the remedy's so near at hand,

SIX SPLENDID STORIES



tion of a series of copyrighted popular writers, that will delight all our readers, young or old. The first of the ser-

"HER ATONEMENT." By Caro-Louise Clark.

LOOK OUT FOR THESE STORIES.

HARDINSBURG NormalInstitute

Hardinsburg, Breckenridge County, Ky.

OFFICERS:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES. JAMES BISHOP, President, Hardinsburg, Ky. J. B. HENSLEY, Secretary, "Dr. A. M. KINCHELOE, Treasurer" J. B. BUZBY, JAMES B. GARDNER,

FACULTY:

R. P. SHACKLETT, Principal, Language and Science. D. P. TAYLOR, Mathematics and Prin, Intermediate Department. Elemantary Department.

* * Primary Department.
MISS LINNIE HASWELL, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
MRS. VIOLA SHACKLETT,
Brush Painting and Crayon.
N. C. MOSELEY, M. D.,
Lecturer on Physiology, Anatomy and Hygiene.
JAMES G. HASWELL, LL. B.,

Lecturer on Political Science and Literature. Duties divided between the Primary and Intermediate Teachers. * * To be supplied.

LOCATION.

Hardinsburg, the county scat of Breckenridge county, is a beautiful town of about 800 inhabitants. It is located on the Fordsville branch of the L., St. L. & T. R. R., about sixty miles from Louisville. It may, also, be reached via Cloverport, a town on the Ohio river, from which point we have a daily stage line. The people are kind and hospitable, so that the pupils will find pleasant homes among them.

CALENDER FOR 1890---91.

First Second		of ten	weeks	opens	Monday,	Sept. 1st, Nov. 10th.	
Third	- 66	64	44	14	44	Jan. 19th.	
Fourth	**	44	8.4	**	64	Mar. 30th.	
Fifth	44	eight	6.6	64	44	June 8th,	
		CO	URSE	OF	STUDY		

PRIMARY COURSE. Reading—To the Fourth Reader; Spelling—Words found in Reading, and 400 selected words; Arithmetic—To Common Fractions; Geography—Oral Lessons; Writing—The Small Letters and the Capitals; Grammar—Drill on Parts of Speech; Composition—Write on Simple Subjects.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Reading—Fourth and Fifth Readers; Spelling—Words found in Reading, and Spelling from Spelling Book; Arithmetic—Completed to Discount; Grammar—Syntax and Parsing; Mental Arithmetic; Writing; Composition—To Style; Geography—Western Hemisphere; Civil Government—History of the Government and Legislative Department; History—To the Revolution; Physiology-Including the Bony, Muscular, Digestive and Circulatory Systems.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE. Reading—Sixth Reader; Spelling—800 Selected Words; Elementary Arithmetic Completed; Harvey's Grammar Completed; Composition Com-pleted; Geography Completed; History Reviewed and Completed; Civil Government Reviewed and Completed; Physiology Completed.

TEACHERS' COURSE. Reading, Penmanship, Orthography, Higher Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, English Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, Physiology, Physics, Zoology, History, Civil Government and Pedagogy.

BUSINESS COURSE. Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, Commission, Steam-boating, Banking, English Grummar, Penmanship, Spelling, Business Correspond-ence, Commercial Arithmetic and Commercial Law.

ENGINEER'S COURSE. Geometry, Trigonometry, Analytics, Surveying, Engineering, Mechanmar Mineralogy.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Rhetoric, Logic, English Literature, Metaphysics, Ethics, Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Zoology, Botany, Geology, History, Politics, Civil Government, Political Economy, International Law, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Analytics, Mechanics, Astronomy and Calculus. CLASSICAL COURSE.

Includes the Scientific Course, Latin Language and Literature, and Greek Language and Literature.

REMARKS ON COURSES.

THE PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND INTERMEDIATE COURSES. The work in these courses will embrace a thorough and systematic

drill in the public school branches, so that pupils regularly completing these courses will be eminently fitted for any of the other courses. The instruction will be so given as to develop all the powers of the mind evenly in their natural order, and the subjects will be so analyzed as to enable the pupils to retain the greatest amount possible and, at the same time, utilize what he knows.

TEACHER'S COURSE The time is here, when a teacher can no longer sit in the school-house six hours per day, drawing his salary at the end of each month, and be re-

No teacher will, in a short time, be recognized who is not up with his work and who does not grow with it. This course has been arranged es-pecially for the teachers of this and adjoining counties, so as to more thoroughly fit them for their work and to enable them to procure county certificates. They receive, not only a thorough and practical knowledge of the branches taught, but also special methods of presenting those branches to their pupils.

The large experience of the Principal in instructing teachers and conducting Institutes, and the success with which his labors have been attended at this point, during the past year, warrants him in asserting that satisfaction can be given in this course. The last term of eight weeks will be devoted entirely to teachers desiring certificates and better grade cer-

Pupils may enter at any time during the term, and they will be charged at the rates of \$3.20 per month for the remainder of the time, always in advance. MUSICAL COURSE.

This course will be in charge of Miss Linnie Haswell, who has so successfully conducted the class during the past year. Comments upon her as an accomplished lady and an experienced teacher would be out of place here, as her reputation as a teacher is well established. Practice will be combined with theory, and no pupil will be permitted to pursue this course without a rigid prosecution of the theory of music.

LECTURES. Besides the daily class drills, lectures will be delivered from time to time on the various subjects taught, and to test more thoroughly the pupils' power and knowledge, they will be required to outline, to write essays and to deliver addresses on all subjects taught.

REGULATIONS. No examination will be required on entering.

All tuition payable in advance, unless otherwise arranged. No reduction for absence unless caused by sickness. In no instance will money be refunded, but a due bill good at any time will be given.

Pupils will not be permitted to "loaf" around on the streets, but will

be required to attend to all duties placed upon them. No pupil, will be permitted to be absent from recitation without the permission of the Principal. TUITION FEES.

Tuition in Primary course - - - - \$1.60 per month.

Elementary course - - - 2.00 Intermediate course - - - - 2.40 Other courses - -Painting lessons in oil 50 cents per lesson. Portrait painting \$10.00 for five lessons. Instrumental music with instrument \$4.00 per month.

BOARD. Boarding can be had in private families, at hotels or self-boarding at from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week. Room rent at from 40 cents to 50 cents per

Tuition payable in advance for ten weeks if not otherwise arranged.

week. The pupils may find pleasant homes in any of the following fami. lies: Mrs. Amanda Smith, Mrs. Moreman, Mrs. Vessels, Joe Buzby, and Mr. Will Beard and D. H. Severs have been keeping boarders the past year. Board and tuition need not cost more than \$28,00 per term of ten TEXT BOOKS. The Eclectic Series will be used in the Primary, Elementary and In.

termediate courses, and in other departments almost any text book on the subject will do, as the subject, and not the book, will be taught We hold that the true province of school is to teach pupils how to think and to retain as much as possible of that which is studied.

The success with which our labors at this place have been attended proves that satisfaction has been given, and as long as we merit your good will and patronage we beg for a liberal share of it.

For further information apply to the Principal, at Hardinsburg, Breckinridge county, Ky.

GREGORY & CO.,

Reapers and Mowers,

Grain Drills, Fertilizer Cement, Michigan Plaster, Salt, Lime, Coal Oil by the Barrel, Plaster Hair,

Pine & Poplar Shingles Brick, Plow Handles, Pice Flooring al-

ways kept on hand Orders accompanied by cash promptly filled.



pation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy,

SMITHS

KISSING ATT-17-70 "PHOTOGRAVURE Mailed for 4 eta. (coppers of stamps).

Louisville, St. Louis & Texas R. R. Co

TIME SCHEDULE,

Taking Effect

At 5:00 o'clck A. M., Sunday, Feb. 23, 1890

MAIL AND STATIONS. 8.65AM Lv ... Union Depot, Louisv'e.. Ar. 1.10PM . Pleasure Ridge ParkValley...... ...Mradow Lawn... .. River View. .. Rock Haven. Long Branch .11.44AM .Brandenburg 11.23 .Guston .Irvington. LodiburgSample.. 10.10 Hawesville . Lewisport. .Pates.



Stanley Worthington

Spottsville

Basketts ..



I IPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, with th varied and excellent contents, is a library Il was indeed a happy thought to print an

about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as it easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from \$3 to \$3 to \$4 as at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, it NALLET a CO., Box \$80, FORTLAND, MAINS.

entire novel in each number.
Not a short novelette, but a long story such as you are used to get in book form and pay from one dollar to one dollar and a half for. Not only that, but with each number you ge an abundance of other contributions, which gives you a good magazine besides the novel.

The ringing blows which have been struck on

the gateway of popular favor, have resounded throughout the entire land, and to day Lippin cott's Magazine stands in the front rank of monthly publications, and is the most widely read-and-talked-of publication of its kind in the world. For full descriptive circulars, address LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia

\$3 00 per year. 25 cts. single number. The publisher of this paper will receive y

